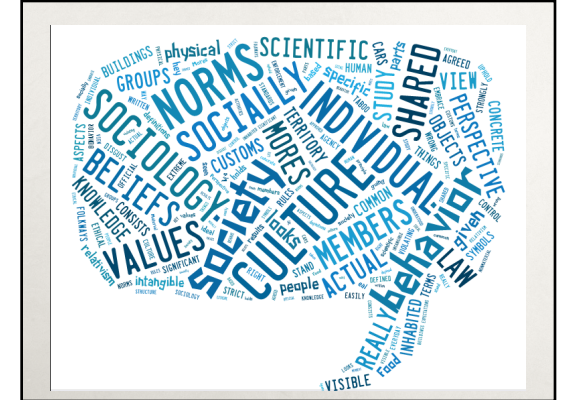


INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY AND CULTURE

MS. LAUFER

Group Think

- * Come up with a statement on what you think Sociology is.
- * In your group come up with 3 statements on what Sociology is.
- * Have someone in your group come up and enter the statements on Ms. Laufer's computer.



What is Sociology?

- * Sociology
 - * The scientific Study of social structure (patterned social behavior)
- * Social Structure
 - * The patterned interaction of people in social relationships



Sociological Perspective

- * View that looks at behavior of groups, not individuals in any given culture or society



Red Riding Hood

- * **WHAT IS THE BASIC STORY OF RED RIDING HOOD?**

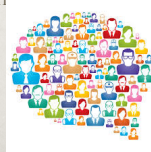


What do you think Culture is?

Elements of Culture	Cultural Groups	Importance of Culture
What makes up culture?	What groups are considered cultural?	Why is culture important?

What is culture?

- * Culture
 - * Knowledge, values, customs, and physical objects that are shared by members of a society
- * Society
 - * A specific territory inhabited by people who share a common culture



Material & Nonmaterial Culture

- * Material Culture
 - * Are the concrete, visible parts of a culture
 - * Food
 - * Clothing
 - * Cars
 - * buildings.
- * Nonmaterial Culture
 - * consists of the intangible aspects of a culture, such as values and beliefs.



Cultural Relativism

- * **Cultural relativism** is the principle that an individual human's beliefs and activities should be understood by others in terms of that individual's own culture



Ethnocentrism

- * Judging other in terms of one's own cultural standards



Who am I?

- * In your groups you will be assigned a scenario.
- * Read the scenario and answer the questions.
- * Are there any more ideas you want to add to each column?

Things to Think about

1. Is it possible for someone to belong to several cultural groups? Give some examples.
2. Do you have to be born into a cultural group to understand the culture? Explain.
3. If someone belongs to several cultural groups, what are some ways that he or she might determine his or her primary culture? What are some instances when a person might feel the need to identify his or her primary culture?
4. Is cultural identity "fixed"? If change is possible, what might cause a change?

What Makes Up Culture?

- * Symbols
- * Things that stand for or represent something else



Personal Symbols

- * Symbols that are more particular to yourself or your immediate friends



Cultural Symbols

- * Symbols that are more apart of one particular culture



Universal Symbols

- * Can be found all over the world that are not specific to one culture or another



Cultural Transmission

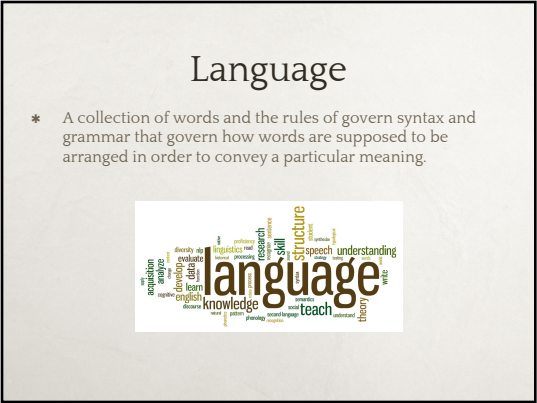
- * The passage of norms and traditions



Language


- A collection of words and the rules of govern syntax and grammar that govern how words are supposed to be arranged in order to convey a particular meaning.

- # Language
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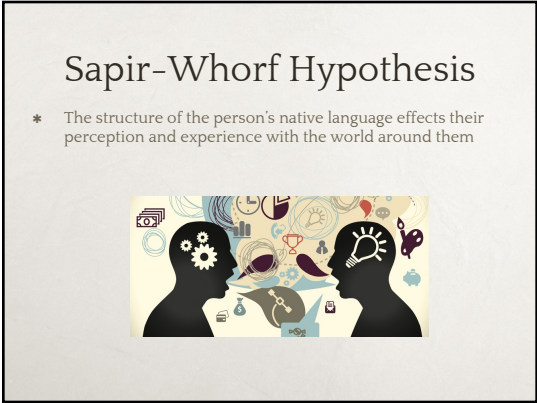


Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

- * The structure of the person's native language affects their perception and experience with the world around them

An illustration showing two black silhouettes of human heads facing each other. Inside the left head are icons for a gear, a flower, and a lightbulb. Inside the right head are icons for a lightbulb, a heart, and a flower. Between the heads is a large speech bubble containing a question mark. The background is yellow and filled with various colorful icons related to communication and thought, such as a camera, a magnifying glass, a book, a globe, and a handshake.

- [illegible]



Helots and Bizlls

What now?

- * How did you feel when meeting the other group?
- * What opinion did you create upon meeting them?
- * How was language involved and what were some problems?
- * How did you figure out their language and customs?

How Languages Evolve

- * <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-languages-evolve-alex-gendler#discussion>



Think about this

- * What are the pro and cons of linguistic diversity?
- * What are some ways that people can be enabled to communicate on a broader level in the modern world while also maintaining the unique cultural and historical content of surviving languages?

Do now

- * What is something you would not want your friends to do in front of your parents? Why would this be considered unacceptable? Is this rule written down anywhere, or do you just know it?

OR

- * What is something you would not ever want your parents to do in front of your friends. Why would this be unacceptable? Is this rule written anywhere, or do you just know it?

Norms

- * Rules defining appropriate and inappropriate behavior



Folkways

- * Norms that lack moral significance



Mores

- * Norms that have moral dimensions and that should be followed by members of the society



Taboo

- * Rule of behavior, the violation of which calls for strong punishment



Law

- * Norm that is formally defined and enforced by officials
- * Pennsylvania "Wacky" Laws
 - * A person is not eligible to become Governor if he/she has participated in a duel.
 - * Any motorist who sights a team of horses coming toward him must pull well off the road, cover his car with a blanket or canvas that blends with the countryside, and let the horses pass
 - * It is illegal to sleep on top of a refrigerator outdoors.

Sanctions

- * Rewards and punishments used to encourage people to follow norms



Formal Sanctions

- * Sanctions imposed by persons given special authority



Informal sanctions

- * Rewards or punishments that can be applied by most members of a group



What Would You?

- * <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lHE3XbmVf5E&spfreload=10>

Palmyra Survival Guide

Make a guide to help if someone new came into Palmyra

Include Norms, Folkways, Mores, and Taboos that are known throughout the school

Also include any sanctions for violation of any of the above or rewards for following those above

Include some pictures and make it creative

Has Norms, Folkways, Mores, Taboos included	
Has sanctions +/- included	
Visuals are included	
School Appropriate	

Ideal Culture

- * Cultural guidelines that group member claim to accept



Real Culture

- * Actual behavior patterns of members of a group



Beliefs

- * Ideas about the nature of reality
- * Particular matters that individuals consider to be either true or false



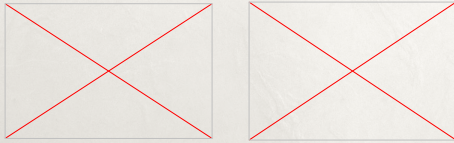
Values

- * Broad ideas about what is good or desirable shared by people in a society



Ideal Values

- * Absolute values that bear no exceptions and can be codified as a strict set of rules about behavior



Real Values

- * Values that contain exceptions to resolve the contradictions between ideal values and practical realities.



American Values

- * Achievement and Success
- * Activity and Work
- * Efficiency and Practicality
- * Equality
- * Democracy
- * Group Superiority

Social Categories

- * Groupings of person who share a social characteristic



Subculture

- * Group that is part of the dominant culture but that differs from it in some important respects



Counterculture

- * A subculture deliberately and consciously opposed to certain central beliefs or attitudes of the dominant culture



Cultural Change

- * All cultures experience change
- * Changes for three reasons
 - * Discovery
 - * Invention
 - * Diffusion

Discovery

- * Process of finding something that already exists



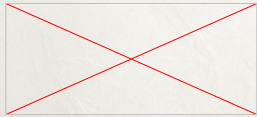
Invention

- * Creation of something new



Diffusion

- * Borrowing of aspects of culture from other cultures



Cultural Universals

- * General cultural traits that exist in all cultures



Cultural Particulars

- * Ways in which a culture expresses universal traits